

SUPPLEMENTARY AND ADDITIONAL DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

(Debate Continued)

† ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿದ್ದಾಯ್ಯಾಕಾಶೀಪುತ್ರ (ಶಿರಜಿ) .— ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು 67-68 ನೇ ಸಾಲು ಮುಗಿಯುವುದರಂಗಾಗಿ, ವೂದಲು 10 ಕೋಟಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪರಿ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ನಾನು ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಮೌನ ನಾನಗಿನುತ್ತದೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರ ದದವರು ಪ್ರವರ್ಭಾಪಿಯಾಗಿ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡೆ, ಮೇಲಿಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮೂರಾರೇ ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪರಿ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ತರುವ ಪ್ರಸಂಗವನ್ನು ತರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇಪ್ಪಣಿನ್ನು ಪ್ರವರ್ಭಾಪಿಯಾಗಿ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ಬಿಡ್ಡಿಟನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿ ತರತಕ್ಕಿಂದ್ದು ನಾಗ್ಯಯವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ದಿಮಾರ್ಗದ್ದು ಮೂರಾರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಬ್ಜ್‌ಕಾರಿ ಖಾತೆಯಿನ ಸುಲಭಾಗಿ ಅಬ್ಜ್ ರೂಪ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಬ್ಜ್‌ಕಾರಿ ಖಾತೆಗೆ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ನೇಮಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕೆಳ್ಳಾಪುದ್ದೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅಲ್ಲ ಏರಾ ಅರ್ಬಾಕ್ ಸರಾಯಿ ಸೇರಿದಿ ಸಾಗಾರೆಕೆಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದಂತಹ ಒಜಿನ್‌ನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿದರ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನಾರೂಹಿ ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಮಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕಿಂತಹ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ನೇರಾಗಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಲ್ಲವರು ನೇಮಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ, ಅಥವಾ ತಟ್ಟಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ಮುಖಾಂತರವರು ನೇಮಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಪ್ತಿಸಬೇಕು. ಷಿಕ್ಂದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿರ ತಕ್ಕಂತಹ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯಾದ ಎಸ್‌ಎಸ್‌ಎನ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್, ಹಾಗೂ ಏರದನೆಯ ದೇಸ್‌ಎಂ ಗುಂಪಾಸ್ತ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯ ದಾಢಿಯು ನೈಕರನ್ನು ಯಾರು ನೇಮುಕ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀ, ನೇರಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಿದಾರೆಯೇ ಮಾತ್ರ ಯಾವ ಅಧಾರದಿಂದೆ ಇಚ್ಛಾ ಮಾಡಿದರ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಚೇರೆ ಇರಾಖೆಗೆಳ್ಳಿ ಯಾವಾನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ, ಪಟ್ಟಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಹಿನ್‌ಕು ಕಿಮಿಷ್‌ ಸರವರು ನೇಮಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡಬಂದಂತಹ ಕಿರಿವಾಡು ಸಂಗತಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಏಕ್‌ಪ್ರೋ ಕಾರ್ಪೂರ್ಕೆಡ್‌ಗೆ ಉಗಾಗರೆ ಕರೆದು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ವೇನೆಯ ದಿನ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಜಲ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಾತ್ ನೇ 4-5 ದಿವಸ ಡಿಪ್ರೂಟಿ ಕಿರಿವಾಡು ಅದೇಕಡ ಮೇಲೆಗೆ ಬಂದ್ದ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿಯಿರು ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಕಳಿಸಿದರೂ ಫಿನ್‌ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಂದು ನಾರಿ ಕಂಟಾರ್ಕ್‌ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿನಂತರ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಳ್ಳಂತರ ಮಾಡಿಪುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಇದೆಯೇ? ಇದನ್ನು ತಾಪ್ತಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಬಿಹು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಷಯ. ಸರಾಯ ಕಂಟಾರ್ಕ್‌ ರೈನ್‌ಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ವಿಫಿರ್‌ ಬಂದೆ ತಾರೀಕಿಗೆ ಮುಗಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಬಂತು. ಹಿಂದೆ ರೈಸೆನ್ಸ್‌ನ್ ಫೀ 3,500 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಇತ್ತು. ಅ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲ ಮುಗಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಬಂತು. ವಿಫಿರ್ ಬಂದನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನಿಂದ ಜಿನ್‌ನ್ ತಿಂಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಈ ಮುಲ್ಕಾತಿಂಗ್‌ ಅವಡಿಗೆ ಹೊಸಿಯುಮಾಡ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸಗಟು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುವವರಿಗೆ 7,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿ, ಹಾಗು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಮಾರುವವರಿಗೆ 3,500 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಎಂದು ಇರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥದಪ್ಪು, ಅಂದರೆ, ಸಗಟು ವಾಪಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ 3,500 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಚಿಲ್ಲರ್ ಮಾರುವವರಿಗೆ 1,750 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ಇದು ಯಾವ ನಾಗ್ಯಯಿ? ರೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಫೀ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಅನ್ಯಾಯಿಸಬೇಕು. ಬಂದನೇ ವಿಫಿರ್ ನಿಂದ ಮುಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷದ ವಿಫಿರ್ ಬಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ್‌ನ್ ಫೀ ಸಗಟು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ 7,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ 3,500 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಫೀ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಅ ಅನಾಗ್ಯಯವನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕಂಟಾರ್ಕ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡವರ ತರಿಷ್ಟಿತ್ತಿ ಇನ್ನು ಅಗುತ್ತದೆ ವಿಕಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಹೈಕೋರಿಷಿಷನ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕಾಡಿದೆ ನಂತರ ಎಸ್‌ಪ್ರೋಜೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅದಾಯ ಬಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿವೆ ರೋಡ್‌ವೆಂಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಾಯಿ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸರಕಾರ ಒಂದು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನೀಯ ಇಟ್ಟಿಕ್ಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿರದನೇ ತತ್ವಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿದ್ದ ದಂಧ ಒನವೆಣ್ಣಾಸರ ಎಂಟನೇ ತತ್ವಾಸೆನ್‌ಕ್ರಿಯಾದವನ್ನು ಬಹು ಏಷ್ಟಿಂಬಳಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಏರದು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣ ಬಡಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಬಂಪಣ್ಣನಾರಾ ಹೆಸರು ಕಿರಣಶ್ರಾಯಿ ಅಗುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಇರುವ ಸ್ವೀಳದಲ್ಲಿ ರಿಪೇರಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ್ಯಾರೆ. ಎಂಟನೇ ತತ್ವಾಸಗಳ ಹುದೆ ಕರಾರಿಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಬೆಳಿದು ಜಸರನ್ನು ಧಾರೀರ್ಕ ಭಾವನೆಯ ಕಡೆಗೆ ನೀತಿಯು ಮುಖ್ಯದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಬಿನಂಜಿನಿಂದ ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣಾರಾಗಿದಾರೆ. ಅದುವರಿಂದ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಯಾನಿವಾಸಿಷ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅವರ ಹೆಸರು

ಇಂತ್ಯು ಅವರ ತಪ್ಪೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಇದು ಬೇರೆ ಧರ್ಮದವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಡ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದರೆ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಳುಹೇಳು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕು.

ಇನ್ನು ದಿವ್ಯಾಂದ್ರೋ ನಂಬರ್ 18 ಮೆಟೆಕರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪಟ್ಟಿಕೆ ಹೇಗೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ ಹೇಗೆ ಸೆಂಟರ್ ನ ವಾಡಿ ಅವಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ವೊಚ್ಚೆಗೆ ವಾನ್‌ ಕೆಲುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಮುಂಬಿಯ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಸ್ತರೆಲ್ಲ ಎನ್‌ ಎಂ. ಪಿ. ಸೆಂಟರ್ ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಖಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳು ಉಪರ್ವೋಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದ್ದಿಂದ ಎನ್‌ ಎಂ. ಪಿ. ಸೆಂಟರ್ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾ ಬಿಡಗಿನುವುದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಗರಿಗೆ ನಕರಾಯ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇ ಅಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರಕಾರ ಇದನ್ನು ಕೈ ಬಿಡಬಾರದು.

ಇನ್ನು ದಿವ್ಯಾಂದ್ರೋ ನಂಬರ್ 20. ವ್ಯವಕಾಶ ಕೆಂಪ್ಲೆಟ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಷ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಗಾಂಧಿಯ ಉತ್ಪಾದನಗೆ ಒಕ್ಕೆ ಬೀಜ ಬಡಗಿನಿ ಅದರಿಂದ ಬಿರತಕ್ಕ ಧಾನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರ ತಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಂದು ಇಂತ್ಯು ಕೊಡಿದಾರೆ. ಹೊಂದ ವರ್ಚ ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಲ್ಲ ರೈತರು ಹೈಬಿಡ್ ಬೀಜ ತಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬೇಕೆ ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರ ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಕಾಳಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಎನ್ನ ಎಂದು ಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸರಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಉತ್ತರ ಬಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ರಿತಿ ಅಗಬಾರಮು. ಹೈಬಿಡ್ ಬೀಜ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಬೇಕಿಂದ ಬೀಜ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಇದೆ. ಬೇರೆಯಾದಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿರ್ಬಾಂದ ಇಲ್ಲವಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಕ್ಕಪಕ್ಷದವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅದೇಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರ ಬಿರೆದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇಲ್ಗಳ ಹಾವಳಿಯಿಂದ ಧಾನ್ಯ ಹಾಖಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದುದರಿಂದ ರ್ಯಾಚ್ ಕಂಪ್ಲೆಟ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಷ ಮಾಡುವದು ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಬಿರೆಗಳ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಇಲ್ಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದು ನಾತ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ 25-30 ಪರ್ಸನ್‌ಟೆ ಧಾನ್ಯ ಇಲ್ಗಳಿಂದ ನಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮ ತಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ. ಗಾನ್‌ ಹಾಪರ್‌ನ ಅಂವರೆ ಏಡಿತೆಗಳ ಹಾಳಿ ಕಂಪ್ಲೆಟ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಷ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ 50 ಪರ್ಸನ್‌ಟೆ ಅಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ನೀರಾವರಿ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇ ಬೇಕೆ ಹೇಳಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಬಾವಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಸ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಲ್ಲವೇ ಹೊನ ಕೆರೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಾಳ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆನ್ನು ಎಂದು ನಹ ಇದೆ. ಹೊನ ಕೆರೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಇಂದ್ಧ ಕೆರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತಿಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಥವಲ್ಲ. ಇರತಕ್ತ ಕೆರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊನ ತಂಬಿದೆ. ಇಷ್ಟತ್ತ ವರ್ಚ ಹೊಳು ತಗೆದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೊಳು ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ನೀರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದು. ಒಂದು ವರ್ಚಕ್ಕೆ ನೀರು ಪೂರ್ತಿನಾವ ಕೆರಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂರು ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಗುವಷ್ಟು ನೀರು ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಕೆರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯ ಹೊಳು ತಗೆನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮ ತಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ಫಣಪ್ರಭಾ ಯೋಜನೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ನೀರು ಉಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಪೊಮ್ಮೆಕ್ಕೆಳಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೋ ಎನ್ನೋ ಎಂದು ಭಯ ಇದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಗಮನ ನೀಡಿ ಹತ್ತಾರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀರು ಪೂರ್ವೋಪಾಯ ಈ ಶೌಚಿಕ್ಷನ್‌ ತೀವ್ರ ಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವುಗಿನಬೇಕು ನೀರಾವರಿಗೆ ನೀರನ್ನು ಬಡಗಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಪೂರ್ವಕ ಹೇಳಿತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾರು ಮಂಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

SRI J. P. SARWESH (Serum).—Sir, I oppose Demand No. 27 Social Welfare. I submit Sir, that this Social Welfare Department was started with the object of uplifting the Scheduled Caste and de-notified tribes and weaker sections of the people. Sir, the Scheduled castes suffer under one main difficulty that is untouchability. Today, after 20 years, if we examine, whether this Social Welfare Department has succeeded in rendering any service to the scheduled castes, we will say that it has not. It has completely failed. Untouchability is prevailing; it is so deep-rooted in the villages that there is not a single well where the

(SRI J. P. SARVESH)

Harijans are allowed to draw water. That clearly shows that the Social Welfare Department has completely failed in the object for which that Department was started. Sir, today, you see in each taluk there is a Social Welfare Inspector and a District Social Welfare Officer. In addition to that, there are three Assistant Directors and One Director. What are they doing? Except maintaining some hostels and running nurseries for them no other work is done. Why should there be a Social Welfare Department to run mere hostels? On the economic side, it has completely failed. Sri Rachiah is very much interested in the upliftment of Harijans, unfortunately he is not holding this port-folio. As Revenue Minister in what way he has helped the Scheduled castes? He could not give even agricultural land even to one per cent of people. What I am saying is that this Department of Social Welfare may as well be abolished. Either you give them more power, as was done in the ex-Hyderabad Government. The Social Welfare Officer at that time was very powerful. Even in some ordinary cases, he used to visit villages and meet the Sub-Inspector or the Revenue Inspector and used to work like a pleader. He used to help in all manner of ways. Today, we see the District Welfare Officer is only a subordinate to the Collector. He is no more than a glorified clerk. You should give him more power and ask him to do better work. Recently we heard in the papers that the Madras Government has done something to show its sincerity to help these scheduled caste people in the matter of economic upliftment. They are giving interest-free loans to the Depressed Class people and they are encouraging them to do any business they like, even fruitselling, vegetable selling and even running hotels for which they are given interest-free loans. Unfortunately the Mysore Government do not have any programme of this nature.

2-30 P.M.

Coming to Panchayat elections, demand No. 54, I want to submit that recently panchayat elections were held in my taluk on the 27th. An attempt was made by the ruling party to kill 9 opposition party candidates. They were able to get at 2 of these candidates. One of them was killed and the other was seriously wounded. This clearly shows that unless we have impartial officers the panchayat elections cannot be conducted in a fair and impartial manner. Government must be very careful in choosing officers for this purpose. They should not transfer officers on the representation of the Congress taluka leaders which only leads to encourage lawlessness.

Coming to electricity, demand No. 47, I wish to state that in my district and particularly in my taluka the Electricity Department is giving electricity only to such villages where the Congress got majority votes in the elections and the villages which did not give enough votes to the Congress candidates are denied electricity.

Regarding health, I want to submit that the taluka headquarters hospitals in Gulbarga are allotted only the same amounts for medicine which they were allotted some 30 or 40 years ago. Each taluka hospital hardly gets Rs. 1,200 annually for medicine where the number of patients is between 500 and 600. The doctor is very much anxious to treat the patients well, but because medicines are not supplied in adequate quantities he is forced to ask them to purchase medicine from private shops outside for their treatment. I submit that these hospitals in the Hyderabad-Karnatak area are given only very small quantities of medicine and this should be increased to cope with the number of patients attending the hospitals for treatment. With these words, I thank the Chair.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ನಾಗಪ್ಪ.—ನನ್ನಾನ್ನಿಲದ್ವಾರೆ, ಈ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯೇ ಏನು ಸಭೆಯು ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಡಿದೆ ಅದನ್ನಾನು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿತುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹೊದಲನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಈ ತರಕದ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯೇ ಏನು ಮೂರನೆಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿರಕತ್ತಾದು ಬಿರಕ ವಿಷಾದಿನಿಯಾ. ಹೊದಲನದು, ಎರಡನೆಯದು, ಮೂರನೆಯದು ಈ ತರಕ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯೇ ಬಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ನನ್ನಾನ್ನಿ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಪರಿಶಿ ತಿ ಬಿರಕ ಕಡಗೆಗೆತ್ತದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಮೂರನೆಯದೂ ಈ ತರಕ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಯೇ ಒಂಟಿ ಇನ್ನೊಮೆಚ್ಚಿ ತರದೆ, ಇದನ್ನು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದ್ದರೂ ತಡೆ ಮಾಡಕ್ಕಾದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಏತಿ ಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಮುಂದೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬೆರೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿಷಾದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

[MR. CHAIRMAN (SRI S. D. KOTHAVALE) in the Chair]

ಈ ಹೊದಲನೆಯದಾಗಿ ದಿವಾಂಡೆ 43 ತಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸಾಮ್ಮಾನಿ, ತಮ್ಮುಲ್ಲಿರು ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಡಿದೆ, ಮುಕ್ಕಿ ದೇಶ ಹೇಡ್ವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೂಂದ ಕಾಡಿರತ್ತಾದು. ಆಗಾಗೇ ನನ್ನಾನ್ನಿ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಮುಂತುಗಳು ಅಮೃತಬೆಳೆ ಭಾವಣಾಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿ ಹೇಳಿದಾರೆ, ಇನ್ನೂ ನಾಶಾಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೂಂದಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿನ ಅಭಿಭಾವಿದೆ ಎಂದು. ಇಂಥಂತಹ ತಿಳಿಲ್ಲಿನಾವು ದಿವಾಂಡೆ 43 ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ದಿವಾಂಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೇರೆಡಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಬಿಫಾಸೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು ಪೂರುತ್ವದಕ್ಕೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ರಾಖಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಾದಿ, ಕೆಳಿಟ್ಯಾವಾದಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಪಕಿರ್ಣಿ ಶ್ರೀಪರ್ ಘಾಷ್ಟರ್, ಅಲ್ಲಿಯುವಿನಿಯಂ ಘಾಷ್ಟರ್, ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ಘಾಷ್ಟರ್ ರಿಗಲಿಗೆ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯವಾದಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗರಿಗೆ ಕುಡಿಯಲ್ಕೆ ನೀರು ಒದಗಿಸಲಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಏತಿ ಬಿರಕ ಶೋಷಣೆಯು. ನಾನು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಏತಿಯನ್ನು ಖಂಡಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ವಾಸ್ತವಿಕವಾಗಿ ಹಣಸುಷ್ಪರಿಗೆ, ದುಡ್ಡಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆಯೇ. ಹೊರತು ಕೆಳಮಣಿದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿ ಹಣದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನು ಇದನ್ನು ಈ ಏರಡು ಮಾತ್ರಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.

ಈ ದಿವಾಂಡೆ 22 ತಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಕ್ಕ ದ್ವಿರಿಗೆ ಆಗಾಗೇ 1967-68ರ ಸುಖಭೇಡ ನಮ್ಮೊಳ್ಳಿ ಖಂಡಾಗ 26 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಣ್ಣಿ ಅಫ್ ವಿಲ್ ನಲುವಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆಗಾಗೇ ಅದು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ, ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ 35 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ತ್ತಿನ್ನು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ 12.20 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ, ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದಿರ್ಯಾಯವೇ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಖಾಲಿದ 22,80,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ತಗ್ಗಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಮಾತನ್ನು ನಾನು ಬಿರಕ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಖಂಡಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ದ್ವಿರಿ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೇರೆಡಿದೆ ವಾಸ್ತವಿಕವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಡುವ ದುಡ್ಡಿನ್ನು ತಂದು ನಾವು ಈ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳ ದ್ವಿರಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ನೀರು ಕುಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಬಾಯಿಲ್ಲಿ ಮಣಿ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಬಾಯಿಲ್ಲಿ ಮಣಿ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಗಮನಿಸಿದೆಯೇ. ಹಂಡಿದರೆ, ದ್ವಿರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೆಳಾಟಕಾಣಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಹೇಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ 30 ನಾಷಿರ್ ಲೀಪರ್ ಮಾತನ್ನು. ಅದರೆ ಇವರು ಕೆಳಕ್ಕಿಟಕ್ಕಾದು 75 ನಾಷಿರ್ ಲೀಪರ್. ಬಜಾರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧಾರಣಾಪ್ರಾಗಿ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ವಿಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುವ ದುಡ್ಡಿ ಬಾಯಿಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಒಂದು ರೂಪಾಯಿ 24 ವೈಸ್ತಿವರ್ಗೆ ಗ್ರಹಿಸಿರಿ.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ನಾಗಪ್ಪ)

ಲ್ಯಾಂಗರ್ ಹಾಲನ್ನು ವರ್ಷಿದಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಅದರಿಂದ ಖಚಾರ್ಗತಕ್ಕ ೩೦ ಸಾವಿರ ಲ್ಯಾಂಗರ್ ಹಾಲನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದರೆ ೪೫ ಸಾವಿರ ಲ್ಯಾಂಗರುಗಳನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ತರಹಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಂದರೆ, ಬೆಳ್ಳೆ ತಾಪ್ತ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೇಸಿನ್‌ಗೇ ಉತ್ಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿತ ಹೇಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ, ೪೫ ಸಾವಿರ ಕೆ.ಡಿ. ಬೆಳ್ಳೆ ಈ ಡೇವಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಡ್ಡಿದೆ, ಅದೂ ಅಮಾನುಷ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲ. ತಿಷ್ಪೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಗೊಬ್ಬಿರವಾಗಿ ಹಾಕುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಡ್ಡಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳವರೆಗಿನಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದರೆ ಬೆಳ್ಳೆ. ಅದರಂತೆಯೇ ತುಪ್ಪ ಸಹಕ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳಿಂದ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಕೆ.ಡಿ.ಯಾಪ್ತ ಕೂಡಿದುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಸಾಧಾರಣ ೩೪ ಸಾವಿರ ಕೆ.ಡಿ. ತುಪ್ಪ ಕೂಡಿವಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರಂತೆಯೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾವಿರ ಕೆ.ಡಿ. ಕೇಸಿನ್ ಕೂಡಿತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೇಗೆ ಕೂಡಿತ್ತಾರೆ ಕೆ.ಡಿ. ಚಿನ್ ದುತ್ತ ಕೇಸಿನ್ ಮಾನುಷ್ಯರ ಉತ್ಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿರುತ್ತ ದೆಯೀ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಎನ್ನುವ ಏಷಯು ತಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈಗ ಅವರು ಡೇವಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೆತ್ತಾಸಿಕಿಯನ್ನು ೫೦ ಸಾವಿರದವರಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ್ನುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೂಡಿರ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಾಧಾರಣ ಜರಗಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿರಬಹುದು, ಈ ಡೇವಿಟಿಯಾಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬೆಳೆಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬಿಂದಿ ಮಾಡಲಕ್ಕೆ ಶ್ರಮಿತ್ವ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗಿನಿಂದ ೯೦ ಹೇಣೆ, ಸೂರು ಪ್ರೋಫೆಸ್‌ರೀ ಒಂದು ಲ್ಯಾಂಗರ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟ್ಮ ತಿಂದ್ಲಿಂದ ಹಾಲು, ಈ ದಿನನ ಸಾಧಾರಣ ಗೌಳಿಗರಿಂದ ಹಾಲನ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ೧೨೫ ಹೇಸ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾಂದ ೧೪೦ ಹೇಸ್ಟೆಗೆ ಏರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಾಲನ ಡೇವಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ರನಡಿನ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಿದ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಹತ್ತೆಲ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಹಾಯವಾಗುವುದೇಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಲೆ ಏರಿವಾಡಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ನೀತಿ ಬಿಹಳ ವಿಭಾದಸ್ವೀಯವಾದು. ಹಾಲು ಮಾರಾಟಮಾಡುವ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಬಿರು ಕಾರ್ಗೆನ್‌ಸೆ. ಎಂ. ಟಿ. ಸೆಲ್ರಿಡ್‌ರ್ಲೆ ರೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿ ದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಬೆಂಬಿಲ ಕೂಡಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಡೇವಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮುಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಂಗಳೊಂದ ಬಿರುವ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಈ ರೀತಿ ದುರುಪಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಏಷಯು ಡೇವಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ೨೬ ವಾಹನಗಳನ್ನೇ, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ೧೧ ವಾಹನಗಳು ಸುತ್ತುಮಾತ್ರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗಳಿಂದ ಹಾಲನ್ನು ತರಲು ಹೊಗ್ಗಾತ್ತಿವೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುವುದು, ಒಂದನ್ನು ವಾಪನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಒಂದು ಎಮ್‌ಜಿ‌ಎಸ್‌ಜಿ ಇದೆ, ಕೇಗೆ ೨೬ ವಾಹನಗಳೂ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಈ ಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಉಂಟಳಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂದು ಮೊಲಗೆ ೨ ರೂಪಾಯಿನಂತೆ ವಾಹನದ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಕೂಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದರೆ ಡೇವಿಟಿಯವರು ಒಂದು ಕೀರೋಯಾಟರಿಗೆ ೪ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಕೂಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ಹಾಲು ಹಂಚುವಾಡಕ್ಕೆ, ಕಂಟಾರ್ಕೋ ಕೊಡುವಾಡಕ್ಕೆ ಖಚಾರ್ಗುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಮತ್ತೆ ೩೫ ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಡುವಾದಿದೆ, ಅಗಲೇ ೫೦ ಸಾವಿರ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಹಾಲನಿಷ್ಠ ವಿಷಣು ಬೆರಿಸಿದಂತಿದೆ. ದೇಶದ ಯಾವ ಉದಾಹರಿಕಾಗಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ! ಇದು ಬಹುಶಿಲ್ಪ ಶೈಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೊದೆದ್ದರೂ, ಅದರ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಒಂದು ಸೂಪಾರಿ ಬಾಟಲು ವಾಪನು ಬಂತು. ಇದರಿಂದ ನೆಮ್ಮೆಮ್ಮೆ, ಏಪ್ರೆಸ್ ಹಣ ಜರ್ಮನ್ ಆಯಿತು ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಯಾವರಿತಿ ಹಣ ದುರುಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ ಎಂಬಿರು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದು. ಅದುದಿರಿಂದ ನಾನು ಸಹ್ಯವೇಂಳಿ ಬಿಜೆಟ್‌ನ್ನು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ವಿರುದ್ಧಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್‌ಗರ ಸಹಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಬಿಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದಿದ್ದಾಗ ಈ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ತಂಡು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕೂಡಾಯಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಬೇಕಾದವರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ನಿಷ್ಟಿಮಂಳರಿ ಬಿಜೆಟ್ ತರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಮದರಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಉಂಟಿಸಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಾತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಅದಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದುಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ವಂದಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

Sri N. B. SIRDESAI (Khanapur).—Sir, I rise to oppose the supplementary/additional demands that are being discussed today.

As regards Demand No.10 on General Administration and Civil Secretariat, I would like to make the first attack on the Vigilance Commission. The Vigilance Commission is not functioning properly. Because of the negligence of the Vigilance Commission, corruption has reached its climax and all matters are being delayed for exacting money.

Unless delay is removed, corruption cannot be eradicated. I think this Vigilance Commission is a burden on the State funds and it must be scrapped.

As regards Public Service Commission, I would like to bring to the notice of the House that the Marathi people are not being recruited to any Government post in any Department. So, the expenditure that is being incurred on this Commission is meant for the Kannada people only; it is not meant for the Marathi people. According to the Official Languages Act, 1963, Kannada language is going to be enforced in all the Government Offices except in Courts and the Central Secretariat. According to their decision, Government would be enforcing the Kannada language in all Government Offices. The Government would be going against their own Resolution with respect to granting relief or safeguarding the interests of the people of bilingual area. Government has resolved to safe-guard the interests of the people of bilingual area and minorities as regards their language and culture. But by their recent decision to enforce Kannada language the people of the bilingual areas will suffer.

As regards the acquisition of land, I would like to make one suggestion. Whenever lands are required by the Local Bodies, the possession of the land should be handed over to the Local Bodies in shorter period.

As regards the malpractices, I must say that they are going on from day-to-day in all Departments and corruption has reached climax. Even the Government Officers are being ill-treated and injustice is being done to the Government officers by the Government and the Heads of Departments. Then, imagine the sad plight of the public at the hands of these officers. As regards the granting of increments, promotions and counting of previous service, the Government Officers are not properly treated.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Demand No. 10 relates to purchase of cars by Government. The member can speak with regard to that and not with regard to the other policies,

Sri N. B. SIRDESAI.—All right. I will give up that point.

As regards Demand No. 15, I wish to speak. The total expenditure for the Department of Food Supplies is Rs. 89,36,500. His Excellency the Governor has admitted in his Address, as also the Finance Minister, the Food Minister and the Minister for Revenue and Forests have admitted in their statements before this House on 9-12-1967 that owing to the delayed, inadequate and uneven distribution of rains, seasonal conditions were not fair and not satisfactory and the crops have failed.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—I think Demand No. 15 relates to the Department of Publicity and Information and Advertisement charges. And a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs are required under that.

Sri N. B. SIRDESAI.—I am talking about food supplies and procurement.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The Member must confine himself to the Demand before the House and the amount covered by it. But he cannot go to the original demand. That is the rule.

Sri N. B. SIRDESAI.—All right.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Members are welcome to make observations under the heads detailed in the particular demand.

Sri N. B. SIRDESAI.—In the Demands, the Food Supplies and procurement also find a place. That is why, I want to make a reference to them.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—In the Explanatory Note under Demand No. 15, the sanction is in relation to advertisement charges incurred by the Publicity Department. So, the observations may be limited to that only.

Sri N. B. SIRDESAI.—May be. In general I am talking.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Members can do so in the principal budget but not now. Members are quite welcome to say those things when the principal demand comes.

Sri N. B. SIRDESAI.—My time is consumed in this. I will note the instructions for future guidance.

Demand No. 54. For conducting Village Panchayet elections Demand of Rs. 7 lakhs is made. In spite of the election tactes and malpractices followed by the ruling party in the elections to the Panchayet and Taluk Development Boards since 1957, all the elections were won by the M. E. S. This year the Congress Party in collaboration with Revenue officers arranged strange and faulty ward systeming and in case they fail, they should file writ petitions. Sir, now it is time to warn the Government that if this idea of fresh election is resorted to, it would mean large expenditure and would result in heavy taxation on the people. This is just to embarrass the Marathi people that this plan has been arranged by the ruling party. It would be mal-utilisation of public funds if elections are so conducted having only the interest of the ruling party in view.

Then, no loans have been advanced to the Scheduled Castes Industries Societies which were started during my regime as the Taluka Board President. I organised two Scheduled Castes Societies and till today no loans have been advanced. Even to the Panchayets for water supply scheme and to the Taluka Board for purchase of bull-dozers, loans have not been advanced by this Government. Therefore, this Government has no right to rule over the Marathi people because even genuine demands of the Marathi people have been ignored by this Government.

As regards Demand No. 47 I would like to say that the MSEB sub-section in Khanapur taluka has become most negligent and irresponsible. Recently the MSES section is running a lift irrigation scheme at Karambal. In Khanapur, one I. P. set has been given for

lift irrigation scheme and the motor was gone out of order last year and this has affected hundreds of acres causing loss to the tune of one lakh of rupees to the people of my taluka. The MSEB and the officers must be held responsible for this. Now the MSEB has taken a new decision of taking 50 per cent of the estimated cost as loan for giving power supply to I. P. sets. It is most deplorable. By adopting such decisions, no progress would be achieved in our malnad area of Khanapur taluka. About generating electricity in Khanapur Taluka. During my regime as President of the T. D. B. I had taken the Executive Engineer to the Pohavajra Falls near Chapoli village in Khanapur taluka. A report was submitted by the concerned officers but the Government has failed to take any action till to-day. They do not want to bring about any improvement in the rural areas.

As regards P. W. O. no new tanks and Bandars are taken up in my taluka. The old tanks are not repaired properly but the area under command of 265 Tanks is shown as 12,000 acres but actually 4,000 acres of land is under irrigation. In this way, how can they achieve progress? The area under irrigation can be increased only if the tanks are repaired which they are not doing at present. Tattinalla scheme is taken up and lot of amount is being invested, though there are a number of better schemes in Khanapur Taluka which are more beneficial to the people but they are not taken up. Government should construct barrages and take dam work near Asoga Village. This would be more beneficial. But more beneficial works would not submerge more Marathi area and so Government is reluctant and Tattinalla dam scheme submerges more Marathi area and so it is taken. I request Government not to have such step-motherly attitude towards Marathi people.

On the nalla between Bijagarni and Kavalewadi in Belgaum district a bandhara is being constructed. Water is let out and large extent of land is submerged and new lands are not granted to the sufferers. If it had been constructed at a distance of one furlong below the present location, it would have been more beneficial.

Then as regards Demand No. 23 on co-operation, For registration of Mahila Mandal, registration deposits should be less to make students co-operative minded. The age condition should be relaxed for membership in the school co-operatives.

As regards Demand No. 22, even semen of he buffalo is not made available to artificial insemination centre at Khanapur. With regard to Demand 23, I would like to say that rural development must be brought about in rural area. But for Belgaum Division no staff is employed in the rural development work and for other Divisions staff is employed. N. R. W. S. schemes are not taken up in our area and I would suggest that national rural water supply scheme in Malnad area for towns having up to 12,000 population should also be included in this list.

(SRI N. B. SIRDESAI)

As regards Demand 17, there is disparity noticed in making payment of salary and other allowances to the teachers sent for training in the Vadgaon Training College in Belgaum Taluka. In 56 to 58 teachers underwent training at their own cost and in 54-55 and in 58-59 teachers were paid pay and allowance.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—His observations have no relation to the Demands made.

3.00 P.M.

Sri N. B. SIRDESAI.—The Demand is on Education—Demand 17—No marathi schools are opened and only Kannada Schools are opened.

As regards Demand 18...

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The time is over.

Sri N. B. SIRDESAI.— I thank the Chair and conclude.

Sri DIGAMBARA RAO B. KALMANKAR (Aland).—Mr. Speaker, while opposing these Supplementary Estimates, I want to make certain observations regarding the New Service.

It has been observed by the Public Accounts Committee how the New Service must be defined, and what adequate measures should be taken to regularise such expenses that are made without the sanction of this House.

Coming to Demand 9, the expenditure is to the tune of Rs. 3,098 on account of medical treatment during the period from 10th September 1964 to 15th November 1964. It is stated that because of the amendment to the Mysore Legislature (Presiding Officers) Medical Attendance (Amendment and Special) Rules 1967, this payment which is already made during the year 1964 is now tried to be regularised. This is wrong. How can the present amendment have a retrospective effect? This is an expenditure incurred in 1964 and how could it be sanctioned now? Medical attendance to be attended to immediately has been attended to and payment is made and now that is brought before the House. It should have been brought at the earliest opportunity and not so late. According to New Service, it must be brought at the earliest stage for sanction. Now under the guise of supplementary demand something is brought which cannot be done as per the cannons of budget.

Demand 10—Here there are six cars kept as stand by for legislators. But my submission is, they are never available to the legislators. As far as Sudarshana Guest House is concerned, not a single car is at our disposal and I do not know why expenditure is made without any convenience being given to the legislators. I oppose it.

Demand 23—From the observations made on Demand 23, it is very clear that the number of defaulting co-operative societies is increasing.

They are more and now some officers are to be appointed to check their assets. I say that this is a waste. There is no good in going on spending.

Demand 29—I have to submit here that it is stated as pertaining to Krishnarajasagar for undertaking some schemes in connection with Dasara and International Tourist year. I fail to understand how much foreign exchange has been brought by this International Tourist Year that was observed in our State. I also visited Dasara festivals and found that there were no foreign tourists and all that was there was a waste. On such things the Government is finding money to spend but for primary necessities, they have no money. This is something which goes against the avowed faith in democracy. I therefore oppose this.

Demand 31—Item 1-A sum of Rs. 1,000 is asked for payment of legal charges to the Bangalore Corporation in connection with a writ petition. This particular act of supersession that took place is a most undemocratic act of the Government done just to suit the party in power. They superseded it and expenses are incurred. To meet that they want from public funds. I oppose this.

Item 5—Sanction was accorded to meet the expenditure amounting to Rs. 1.80 lakhs towards the Establishment, Tools and Plant charges on the muzrai works. This relates to 1965. The Government could have brought this in the next year's budget, i.e., in 1966. But they did not do it and it is a New Service. In this matter of New Service, some cannons are enunciated by the P.A.S. Under the garb of supplementary estimates they are making this excess demand.

Demand 33—Item 2—Five lakhs are spent on emergency feeding programme for vulnerable sections. My submission is that all these amounts meant for feeding, are mis-spent and they go into the pockets of the henchmen of the party in power.

Regarding the Dairy farm, Sri M. Nagappa has stated already and I want to bring certain more facts to the notice of this House. At present there is an output of 27,000 litres but the capacity is stated to be to the extent of 75,000 litres. The Full capacity is not utilised. What is done is, something like 7,500 litres are purchased to suit a certain party they want. There is a particular M.P. who is making lakhs of rupees with the result that the excess purchase made is being utilised for the purpose of preparing butter, ghee, etc. In order to give more benefit to that gentleman, the previous rate which was Rs. 1.25 per litre is raised to Rs. 1.75 with the result that the people at large are not benefited. Tonnes of butter and ghee are lying idle in tins and they are not utilised. It is dumped on earth and it is stated that nothing will happen and that it will be used. But I fail to understand how butter can be stored without proper facility. How can it be stored? It is all sheer waste, only to help certain people whom they want. My submission is all these demands are not genuine and I oppose them. I thank you for giving me time.

† Sri S. S. SHETTAR (Hubli).—Sir, I restrict my remarks to Demand No. 44, item 4. This is with respect to purchase of shares of Mysore Lamp Factory to the extent of Rs. 1,13,420, the number of shares being 11,372. With regard to the purchase of these shares I have to offer some remarks. This factory has come into existence in the year 1936 with the help of private people with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 lakhs. Government gave aid to the extent of Rs. 30,000 in the year 1940. In 1946, the capital was raised to Rs. 10 lakhs. In 1962, they entered into a foreign collaboration with the G. E. Company of United States of America. This foreign collaboration was entered into with a view to expand production and to produce certain types of bulbs. The scheme was to produce 10 lakhs of general lighting bulbs and after foreign collaboration was entered into they wanted to manufacture fluorescent bulbs and miniature bulbs. When the foreign collaboration was entered into, I want to point out to the House that the Government shares which were formerly 44 per cent were reduced to 17 per cent. I want to know why this percentage was reduced. This is very important because foreign collaboration is gaining strength daily and it is eliminating Government shares and administration is also passing into the hands of the foreign collaborators. What is more strange is that the Scheduled Caste Secretary who was retired has not been appointed. This factory was run by this Secretary and now the whole administration is controlled by the foreign collaborators. The highest paid officer in the State is the Governor, but I am surprised to announce here that the technical director gets Rs. 10,000 per month. He is given a house free of rent and is also having some other allowances also. I also want to compare and contrast the cost of production prior to and after the collaboration. Formerly, there was a Secretary, a Works Manager, an accountant and 230 workers; but after the foreign collaboration was entered into, in addition to this technical director there are 9 other Managers, each getting Rs. 1,000 per month. That comes to Rs. 9,000 in all. Apart from that, there are some other officers a'so. With all this heavy expenditure, has it got any impact on production? The output for two shifts is 16,000 bulbs per day. Formerly, with only one shift they used to produce 10,000 bulbs. For two shifts, with this enormous cost, at least a minimum of 20,000 bulbs ought to have been produced. But that is not the case.

Then, there is another dangerous policy that is adopted by these foreign collaborators. Last time also I brought it to the notice of this august House, and it is that they are spoiling the name of Mysore Government and also the name of the workers. Raw material is wasted like anything and they are blaming the workers for this. I want this august House to note what was the production formerly and what is the production now. The shells of the bulbs are not produced in this factory. They purchased a factory in Bangalore for producing these shells and even then they are not produced. A metal cap is required for each bulb but that is also not produced in this factory but it is purchased from

Calcutta or some other city. I want to know what exactly is being produced in this factory when the technical director and other nine Managers are paid such high salaries. I have learnt very recently that in Bangalore itself there is a factory which is producing these caps. Even then this particular factory is not able to produce the brass caps required by it. The share value of this company is also decreasing. Formerly, the market value of ten-rupee share was so high that every one was inclined to purchase it. After foreign collaboration, things are going from bad to worse. The foreign collaborators are thinking of excluding the shares owned by private members and they do not like the Mysore Government control. It has already sent home some of the honest workers belonging to the Mysore State and in their place people belonging to some other States have been appointed. They do not know how to run this factory and how to increase the output. So, the intention of the Government of Mysore to purchase the additional shares is to be welcomed in one way, but it is to be deplored that there is no effective control of the Government of Mysore. Whatever is invested will be a waste if the same state of affairs continues. The Secretary of the workers' union published all these confidential matters and so he was dismissed from service by the management. The dispute is still going on in the Labour Court. Instead of correcting their mistakes, they have dismissed him from service on the ground that he has disclosed some of the confidential matters to the public. Sir; I would like to warn the Government of Mysore that before investing these heavy amounts, it is quite necessary for the Government to make a proper investigation and enquiry. The two Directors who are appointed by the Government are not taking any interest in the management of this Factory. They draw high salary. They attend some of the meetings, but they do not take interest in the well being of this Factory. So, in the interest of the public money, the Government has to consider thrice before purchasing the shares.

Then Sir, I come to Demand No. 12. This demand pertains to Jails. The workers, and employees of so many factories who fight for their dearness allowances and such other things are denied these and will be sent to Jail. They will be given no clothes. I do not know why they deny these facilities to these people. In Jails there are facilities to produce some of these cloths and also some of these wooden articles. Why should they not be allowed to prepare their own clothes and furniture? Why should they be allowed to sit and be guests of Government? That is my question. You have provided Rs. 5 lakhs for the Jails. You want to feed them well when an ordinary worker is struggling for a square meal. He is not getting full pay. The Government have not taken proper precautions while purchasing the materials for the use of the Jails. What about finished articles? Proper account has not been made out. I am quite sure if proper accounts are maintained of what has been produced in the Jail, I think they will be able to produce more. Furniture, carpets and other articles are being produced

(SRI S. S. SHETTAR)

here. These articles are not so very essential. There is no urgency for providing so much of amount under this demand. They could have waited. As this is not a pressing demand and as it is not so urgent, I oppose it.

Then I want to submit something about demand No. 31. It is about some repairs made to some Travellers Bungalows etc. Some repair works have been made. I would like to point out one instance in this connection. Some pressing demands are there. In Kalasavalli Ambaragodu, Kerur Hobli, people wanted a steam launch. So many members made out a case last time that they wanted a steam launch to go from one place to another, otherwise it is very difficult for the public to travel. Hon'ble Minister concerned, promised that he would provide a steam launch and he would be including this in the next year's Budget. But it is a strange thing to note that he has included so many such items of repairs to Travellers Bungalows and other items which are not so necessary but not this very important item. Such pressing demands have been omitted. Once again I suggest that Kerur Hobli people should be provided with a steam launch immediately. So, more attention should be given to such things than including these repair works.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಹುಡ್ಗಿ ಮಾಸಿ ಗಾಡಿ (ಹುಲ್ಲುಮಾರುದುಗ್ರ) — ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅರ್ಥಕ್ಕರೇ, ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪೋತ್ತ ನಷ್ಟಿಯೆಂಬರಿ ಬಂದ್ತ ಏಕೀಗೆ ವೇಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ನಿರ್ಧಿಯ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಧಿಯ ಬಂಪಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳಾತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಇದೇ ಪೋದಲನ್ನು ಸಾರಿ ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ನನಗಾರಾದರೂ ಅನುಸಾರದ್ದೆ, ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಉಡಿತವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸತಕ್ಕ ವರ್ದಿ ಮುಂದಾರೂಜೊಯೊಗಾಗಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ತಿಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಾಗಲ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ ವರ್ಷದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ನಿರ್ಧಿಯ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟದಕ್ಕ ಅಯಿವ್ಯಯ ಮುಂಗಡವಲ್ಲಿಕೆ ಇರುತಕ್ಕ ಮುಹಕ್ಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಹಾಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿ ಕಿಡಿಮೆ ಬಂಡೆಟ್ಟಿನ ಮಾರಣನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಭಾಗದಪ್ಪು ಹಣ ವನ್ನು ಈ ಸಮಿಲನೆಂಬರಿ ಬಂಡೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದು ಸರಿಯಾದಂತಹ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಒಂದರೆದು ದಿವಾಂದಗಳ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವೇಕ್ಕಿಕೆದುಕೆತ್ತೇನೆ. 46ನೇ ಇವ್ಯಾಂದಿನಸಲ್ಲಿ ಈನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದರೆ ಆಗ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಹಲವಾರು ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇದೆ, ಈ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಕರಿಸ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವನ್ನು ಬದಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿ ಆಕಾರವನ್ನು ಖಾತ್ರವುದನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲವನ್ನು ತಿಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಹೇಳಾತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಾಯಾಮಿ, ತಮುಕೂರೂ ಚಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಕಿಡಿಮೆ ಕೆಲವನ್ನು ಇರುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ. ತಮುಕೂರು ದಿವಿಜನಸಲ್ಲಿ, ಕುಣಿಗಳ್ಲಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಬೊಮ್ಮೆನ್ನೇಸಬಹ್ಲಿಯ ಕೆರೆಯು ಒಂದು ಕೆಲವನ್ನು ತಿಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈಂತಹಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗ ಮೂರು ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇರುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಈನು ಕೊಡತ ಹೊಸ ಕೆಲವನ್ನು ತಿಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಅಗಿಂದಾಗ್ಯೆ ಮನವಿ ಮಾಡಿದೂ ಒಂದೂ ಹೊಸ ಕೆಲವನ್ನು ನೇಡಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ, ತಿಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನ್ನೇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತು ಆಗ ತಿಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಬೊಮ್ಮೆನ್ನೇಸಬಹ್ಲಿಯ ಕೆರೆಯು ಕೆಲವಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಇವೆಯಂದು. ಹೆನ್ನಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಈ ಕೆಲವನ್ನು ತಿಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ದಾಖಲೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಇದು ಕಾಯಿತ್ತೇ ಅಣಬಾರದು ಎನ್ನುವ ಲಾದೆ ಇದೆಯಂದು ಇದಿಂದ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿಯೇ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಒಂದನ್ನು ಜೊಮ್ಮೆನ್ನೇಸಬಹ್ಲಿಯ ಹೇಣ ಕೇರೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದರೆ ಮುಕ್ತರಾಯನ ಕೆರೆಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಕೆರೆಯು ಹಿಂಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಶ್ಲಿಷ್ಟಿಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡ್ರಾತ್ಮುದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜುಗಾಗೆ ಮುಕ್ತರಾಯನ ಕೆರೆ ವರ್ಷ ವರ್ಷಾಷ್ಟಿ ನರಿಯಾಗಿ ತೊಂಬಿಷ್ಟು

ದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಗ ನುವಾರು 11 ವರ್ಷಗಳ್ಳಿಂಬಂತೆರಡು ನಾರಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅ ಕೇರ್ಯ ಕೋಡಿ ಬಿಡ್ಡಿದೆ. ಹೀಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗ ಬೊವೆತ್ತನೆಕ್ಕಳ್ಳಿಯ ಕರೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇರ್ಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ವೇದಲು ಒಂದು ಅಂದಾಜನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು. ಚೀರ್ಣ ಜಾಟಿಯರು ನ ಇವನ್ನು ಅಪವಾಯಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಒಂದು ನ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇರ್ಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಲು ಗೊತ್ತು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಸ್ತುಪ್ಪಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕಾದಲ್ಲಿರುವಿರೆ ಬಿಂಬಿರು ಶ್ರೀರ್ವಿದೆ. ಅ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಅ ಕೇರ್ಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದರೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೌರಿದ ಭೂ ಮಾಲೆಕರಾಬಿರು ಜಯಿಸು ಮುಖಗಿಡೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನ ವಾಸ್ತವಿಕವಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಚೀರ್ಣ ಜಾಟಿಯರು ಗೊತ್ತು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದ ಸೈಟನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬೇರೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸೈಟನ್ನು ಗೊತ್ತು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ. ಅಗ ಆ ಕೇರ್ಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಗೊತ್ತು ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ ಇಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಟಿಯಾದ್ಯಂ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕೇರ್ಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀರ್ಯ ಬರುವಬಿಡ್ಡಿ ಎಂದು ಬಿಕ್ಕಿತವಾಗಿ ಚೀರ್ಣ ಇಂಟಿಯಾದ್ಯಂ ಅವರ ಅಭಿಪೂರ್ಯವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟ ಹರಿಣತರನ್ನು ಕರುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವರು ತಮಾರು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಅಂದಾಜನ್ನು ವಿಮುತ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೆಲ್ಲ ಸತತ್ಯಾಂಶ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗು ಶಾದು, ನಿಜಿಸಿ ತಿಳಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟರು ಕಾಂಗೆ ಸ್ವಿನರ ಜಯಿಸು ಮುಖಗಿಡೆಯಾಗುವುದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವ ಬಾದೆ ಇದಿಂದ ಹೊದಲು ಗೊತ್ತು ಮಾಡಿ ವ ಸೈಟನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿ ಟೆಕ್ಸ್‌ಕೆರ್ಲ್ ಅಗಿ ಥೀಜಬಲ್ ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಇನ್ನು ಕಡೆ ಕೇರ್ಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೃಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ. ನಕಾರಾರ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದ ಏಬಿಂದು ಇದರಿಂದರೇ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಕೇರೆಕಟ್ಟಿದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ದ ಮಾನ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸ ಇವ್ವೆ ರೂ ಅ ಕೇರ್ಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುವುದ ರಿಂದ ಮುತ್ತರಾಯಿನ ಕರ್ಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತದೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಕೇರ್ಯ ಅಭಿಪೂರ್ಯ ಕಟ್ಟು ಹೊಳ್ಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳಬಿಯನ್ನುತ್ತೀನೆ. ಅ ಅಭಿಪೂರ್ಯ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಬದಿಸುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಒಂದೇ ಕಡೆ ಪ್ರಕಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಖಚಿತ ಮಾಡಿದೋಡೆ ರೌಡೆ ಕೇರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬುವಲಾಗಿ ಒಂದೊಂದು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿಗೆ ದೂರ್ತ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಹೋಳಿಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಸಣಿ ಸಣಿ ಕೇರೆಗಳನ್ನು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾಗಗಳ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸುವುದು ಬಹುಯಾದು. ಒಂದೇ ಕೇರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಲಂಬಾ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಯೇ ವರ್ಷ ಒಂದು ಕೂಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗವಲ್ಲ. ಅಗ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ವಿಭಾಗದು ನರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ತೀನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಟ್ಟ ಪದ್ದತಿಗೆ.

3-30 P.M.

ಇನ್ನು 48ನೇ ದಿನಾಂಕದ್ವಾರಾ ವಿಪುಲ ಅಗಾರ್ಲೇ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಸಿದ್ದೇಶ್ವರಪ್ಪನವರು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರ್ಥಿ. ರಾಜಭಾವನದ ಹಿಡಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಸ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಲ್ಲಿ 20 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಅಂದಾಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ರಾಜಭಾವನ ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಕಾರ ಹಿಂದೆ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ತಿಗಿನ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟುಪುದು ಸರಿಯಾದುಂತು ಅಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ತೀಳಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಮತ್ತು ತಿಗಿನ ಅಕಾರದ ಅಭಿವಾದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕಾರವ ಉತ್ತರ ತೀರ್ಯಾಗತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿರತು ರಾಜಭಾವನ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸುಪುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ನಭೀಯ ಮೂಲಕ ತೀಳಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಅಗ ತೀಳಿಸಿದ್ದಿನ್ನು ನಕಾರದವರು ಆಗಲೂ ನಹ ತೀಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈ ನಭೀಯ ಅಭಿವಾದಯನನ್ನು ನಕಾರದವರು ತಿಳಿದೂ ತಿಳಿದೂ ಆಗ ಬೇರೆ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಆಗ ಈ ನಭೀಯ ಬಹಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ತೀರುಪುದು ಸರಿಯಾದುದು ಅಲ್ಲ. ಈ ತರಹ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿದರೆ ನಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಗೌರವ ಬಿಂಬಿಸಿ. ಈ ಬಾಬಿಗೆ ಹೂ ಖಚ್ಚಿ ಮಾಡುಪುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ତୁ ଏବେ ଗୋଟିଏବାଲାଗ୍ରହ (ଆଇଏଫ୍‌କେଲ୍ୟ).—ଅଧିକାରୀ, ଆ ବେଳିକିରଣଶୁଣୁ ପରେଇଦି
ନୁକାରୁ କେବୁ ବିଷୟାଗଚାନ୍ଦୁ ହେଉଥିଲେ ନେ. ତାବୁ ପବ୍ଲିକ୍ ଅକାଡେମ୍ଯୁ କମିଟି ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କରୁ
ପଦରିଂଦ ବେଂକତରୁ ଦେଖି ବିଷୟାଗଚାନ୍ଦୁ ନାକମ୍ବୁ ମାହାତ୍ମୀ ଜାଦୀ. ନାଵାଗର୍ଜୁ ଦେଖିଗେ ଫେଣ
କୌଣସିରା ନମ୍ବୁନ୍ମୁ ଏହାରୁ ନ ଆଗାମିଗୁ କରଦୁ କୌଣସି ହେଲାଗଲା ଏମୁଁ ପାପାଦନେ
ଜୀବିତିଜିଗେ ବିନଦି. ଜାଦୀ ବିଚାର କି ନଥେଯାପ୍ତ ପରାପରା ବିନଦାଗ ମାନ୍ୟ ମୁଖ୍ୟ
ମାତ୍ରିଗର୍ଜୁ କେବୁ ହେଲାଗର୍ଜୁ ଜରୁପୁ, ଅପରାଧାର୍ଥୀ କମେଟୁ ନେ ମାଦୁ ତୁମ୍ଭେ ଦେବନୁ
ଦେଖିଗୁର୍ବୁ ଅଗି ହେଲିଥର. ଯାବ ତରକ ହେଲାଗର୍ଜୁଧାର୍ଥୀ, ଅବୁ ଯାବ ତରକ କେଲନ ମାଦୁ
ତୁ ଦେଖି ଏଠିବାନ୍ତିରୁ ଏବରବାଗି ହେଲାପ୍ରତି. ହେଲାଗର୍ଜୁ ଜଧିରେ ଏଲ୍ଲାପରିଶାଳେ କମିଟିରେ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗಾಂಡಿ)

ಎಂಬುದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ; ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವೇರೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡೆ ಹೀಗೆ. ಈಗ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ 22 ಲಕ್ಷದ್ದು 80 ನಾಲ್ಕಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಎಂದರೆ :

“to meet the expenditure on cost of milk for the Bangalore Dairy Project with the expectation of 30 to 40 thousand litres of milk per day would be handled...”

ಇತ್ತಾದಿ ಇತ್ತಾದಿ ಎಂದು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ 12 ಲಕ್ಷದ್ದು 20 ನಾಲ್ಕಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆಯೇ, ಇನ್ನು 22 ಲಕ್ಷದ್ದು 80 ನಾಲ್ಕಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ದರ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುವ ದರ ಎರಡನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿ ಕೆಲವರಿಂದ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. The so-called Dairy is purchasing milk at Rs. 1·25 to 1·75 per litre and is selling to City consumers at Rs. 1 to Rs. 1·24 paise per litre. ಈಗ ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಮಾರುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿದೆ ಬೆಳ್ಳೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಇಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಒಂದು ರಿಸ್ಟೋರ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ :

“stock of butter is 80,000 kgs., ghee about 80,000 kgs. and case in is 52,000 kgs.”

ಮೌನ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಸತ್ಯಾಂಶವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದಾಗ ಡೇಪ್ರಿ ಡೇಪ್ರಕ್ಟ್ ಅವರು ಒಂದು ವಿವರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ನಾನೂ ಸಹ ಒಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅದೇ ವಿವರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಪಕ್ಕದರೆ ನಾಾ ಬೇಕ್ಕಾದರೆ ಡೇಪ್ರಕ್ಟ್ ಅವರು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀ ಬೇರೆ, ಅವರು ಪ್ರತಿಕಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀ ಬೇರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಈಗ ಡೇಪ್ರಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ನಷ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ನಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ. ಸುಮಾರು 60 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀ, 35 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಪ್ಪು ಯಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾನಿಸೇಫ್ ನವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು, ಇತ್ತಾದಿ ಇತ್ತಾದಿ ಸೇರಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಒಂದೂವರೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ತೆಪ್ಪಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈಗ ಅಗು ತ್ರಿಖಂಗ ನಷ್ಟದನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಸರಿವೆದೆನಿಸಿದೆ ಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ದುರುಂದೆ ಇದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಡೇಪ್ರಿ ನಡೆಸುವುದರ ಮುಂದೆ ಇದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾನೂನು ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಯಾನಿಸಿಯಾನ್ ಅವರು ದೂರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 8 ಗಂಟೆಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಭಾತ್ಯದನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದು, ಈಗ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವವರನ್ನು ಖಾಯಿಂ ಮೂಡುವುದು, ವಾರದ ರಜಾ ಕೊಡುವುದು, ಡೇಪ್ರೆವೋಗಳಿಗೆ ಮನೆ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಇತ್ತಾದಿ ಇತ್ತಾದಿ 12 ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾನಿಸಿಯಾನ್ ಅವರು ಮಾನೆಬ್ರೆಚ್ ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇತ್ತಾದಿನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಈಗ ಏನು ಒಂದು ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಂಡು ಕೊರತೆ ಬೀಳತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿವೊಸಿಸುತ್ತೇಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದು ಸಮಂಜಸವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸಹ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಅಕ್ಷಯ್ ಕೆಂಪ್ ಕೆಂಪ್ ಮುಂದೆ ಉದ್ದೇಶಪೂರ್ವಕ ವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಹ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇರೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಹೈನಾನ್ ಕಾಬೋರ್ ರೇಫೆನ್ ಗಾಗಿ 40 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಒಂದು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿ ಮುಂದುತ್ತು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದೆಯೇಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಹೈನಾನ್ ಕಾಬೋರ್ ರೇಫೆನ್ ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ ಮತ್ತು ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಲ್ರೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಪಡೆದಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಮಗೆ ಅನುಮಾನಗಳವೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಹುಂಟ್ ಮಾಸ್ಟಿಗ್ರಾಂಡರು ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ 19 ಕೊಟ್ಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಪ್ಪು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮೊತ್ತ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ನಮಗಿನ ಅತಂಕವೆಂದರೆ ಈ ಮನಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇರುವ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಒಂದು ರಿತಿ ಸರಿರ್ಥಕಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂದು. ನಾವು ನುಮ್ಕಿನೆ ಅನೆ ಹೋದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅದರ ಬಾಲ ಹಿಡಿದು ಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಒಂದು ಮಾತು ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಅಕ್ಷಯ್ ಕೆಂಪ್ ಕೆಂಪ್ ಹೇಳುವುದು ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಹಾಗೆ ಅದರ ನಾವು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಂಡ್

ಮಾದರಿಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಹತ್ತೊಂಬತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು, ಶಾಸನ ಸಭೆ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವ ಮಾತ್ರ ನುಳ್ಳಾಗಿದೆ. ಖಚಿತ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹೀಗೆ, ದುರುಕ್ಯೋಗ ಅಡವೇಲೇ, ಎಶ್ಟ್ರೋಮೇಜ್‌ಎ ಏರಪ್ಲು ಲಕ್ಕೆಕ್ಕೆ ತುರು ಮಾಡಿ, 154 ಲಕ್ಕೆಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಗಿಸುವುದು ಎಂದರೆ, ಇದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮಗೆ ನಾಡಿಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಹೀಗೆ ಯಾರು ಹತ್ತೊಂಬತ್ತಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯ? ಇದು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಒಂದು ಬಜೆಟ್ ಇದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆ ಇದೆ. ಹಂದಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಪ್ಪು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಬಜೆಟ್ ಕೂಡ ಎಲ್ಲ ಇತ್ತು! ಬಿಜೆಟ್ ಅಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ನಿಷ್ಠೆ ಮೆಂಟಿಗಿರಾರ್ಟಿಗ್ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಈ ನೃಸರ್ವಿಸನ್‌ ಏನು ಬಂದಿದೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕೊಂಬಾವಾರೀಯವರು ಡಿಫೈನ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಷ್ಟೇ. ಯಾವುದೇಲ್ಲಿ ನೈರ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸನ್‌ ಹಾಕಿ, ದುದ್ದು ತೆಗೆದು ಖಚಿತ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಕಾರಿಂಟಿಂಟ್ ಜನರಲ್‌ ದರೂ ಏನು ವಾದುತ್ತಾರೆ? ಹೊದಲೇ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಅರ್ಥಂತ ದಾರಿದ್ರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವಾಗ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಬೋಕ್ಕುನ ವನ್ನು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಖಚಿತ ವೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಾಲ ವಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಹೋದರೆ, ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ಬೋಕ್ಕುನ ವಾಗಲಿ, ನಿಖಾಂತ್ರಣವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೊಗುತ್ತದೆ; ಮತ್ತು ಜನತೆಯ ಹಿತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಖಚಿತವಾದುವಂಥದ್ದು ಬಿಕಳ ದೂರ ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಅಡಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಬಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟುಹಿಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹಣ ಖಚಿತ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಇಲಾ ಖೆಯು ಅಡಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಏನಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅವರು ಇದರ ನಂಪ್ರೋಜ್ ಹತ್ತೊಂಬತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬ ಒಂದು ಭೂಯಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ರೈಲ್ವೇಯವರು ಈ ಇಲಾಬೆಯ ನಂಪ್ರೋಜ್‌ವಾಗಿ ಹತ್ತೊಂಬತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವೆನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಬಿಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಚೆ ಕವರಿಗೆ 20 ಹೆಚ್‌ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, 10 ಹೆಚ್‌ ಇದ್ದಿನನ್ನು 15 ಹೆಚ್‌ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರು ಇದನ್ನು ಡಾಸ್‌ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ರೈಲ್ವೇ ರೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಇನಾಗ್‌ತ್ತದೆ? ಹಿಗೆ ಇವರಿಂದ್ದು ತೆಗೆಯುವುದು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಮೇಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಖಚಿತ ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರ ಕೈಮೇಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಸಾರ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖ್ಯಾದೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾರ್ಪಿತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಈ ಬಿಜೆಟ್‌ನೊಳಗೆ ಒಂದು ಹೆಚ್‌ ನಾಡಿಕ ಅಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬ ಒಂದು ಒಂದು ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇವರು ಅಡಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಕೆಷ್ಟೆದ್ದನ್ನು ನಂಬಲೇಬೇಕು. ಅರೋಪಣಿಗಳು ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಹೇಳಿಗೂತ್ತದೆ. ನಿನೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದು ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ, ನಾಂ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದು ಅದು ಕೂಡ ಇತಿಹಾಸಕ್ಕ ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಘಟನಾತ್ಮಕವಾದ, ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ನಾವು ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ, ಸಾಲಾದು. ವಾಸ್ತವಿಕವಾದ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಚೇನಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದು, ಯಾವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಖಚಿತ ಮಾಡೆಲ್ಲೇಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇಯೇ? ಇಲಾಬೆಗೆ 40–50 ಲಕ್ಕೆ, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಅಂದರೆ ಬಿಹಕ್ ಸಣ್ಣ ಏಕಾರವೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ನಡವರು ಇಲಾ ಬಿಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನರೆವಾರ್ತೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನೋಡಿ, ಮುಂದಾದರೂ, ಈ ದುರಂತಗಳನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯುತ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ, ಬಹಳ ದೂರ ಈ ವಾಧಿ ಕೊಗ್ಗಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಬ್ರೌಂಕಿನವರು ಒರರೆದ್ದಾರ್ಥ್ ಕೂಡಾವುದುದಕ್ಕೆ ಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲಿಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ, ಇವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಹಕ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನೀವು ಏನು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಿ, ಪರಿಹಾರ ನೀಡುತ್ತೀರಿ, ಅದನ್ನು ಕಾಯ್ದಾತ್ಮಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಅಯಂತ್ಯಾದ ಬಗೆ ಜಂಕ್ಷನ್‌ಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಬಗೆ ಕೂಡ ನಮಂಜಸವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರಸಬೇಕಾಗುವುದು. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನಾನು ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಏರೋಡಿನುತ್ತೇನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೇಳಿರ್ಪೆಜೆಕ್‌ ಏಜೆಂಟ್‌ ಫಿನಾಸ್‌ಎಲ್‌ ಕಾಪ್ರೋರೆಶನ್‌ನ ಏರಣಣಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡು, ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ವಂದಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ವಾತಾಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE (Minister for Finance, Planning and Industries and Commerce).—Mr. Speaker Sir, out of the total amount asked for by way of supplementary demands, I would like to inform the Hon'ble Members that Rs. 26 crores 87 lakhs and odd in respect of items which are either covered by central assistance or could be re-adjusted or could be recovered from the corresponding grants during the year and an amount of Rs. 0·126 lakhs is in respect of items for which token vote is placed as they are covered by savings accruing, with the result that the net out-go is only an amount of Rs. 991·877 lakhs. Criticisms were made by certain Hon'ble Members as this is the third supplementary

(SRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE)

demand and they tried to find fault with the budgeting. After the Budget estimates are placed before the Legislature and approval is taken thereon, during the course of the year, certain unexpected and unanticipated expenditures had to be incurred by the Government. And in respect of the supplementary demands I humbly submit that there is not a single item, the expenditure in respect of which could have been foreseen. The First Supplementary Estimates placed before the Legislature was for a total amount of Rs. 347·34 lakhs, of which the net outgo of cash was only 50·288 lakhs. The second supplementary estimates which was placed before the House at the end was for Rs. 378·71 lakhs, of which the net outgo was only Rs. 201·93 lakhs. As I submitted to this House a little earlier in respect of the present supplementary estimates, the net outgo is only 991·877 lakhs.

In a budget of the magnitude of 180 crores. This much of variation cannot be said as too big. Sir, criticisms were also made by certain Hon'ble members that the Government is spending recklessly and there is hardly any control on the expenditure of various Departments. But, I do not want to meet this criticism just now for two reasons. One is, I have already stated before this Hon'ble House, whatever I had to say in the course of my budget speech as well as by way of reply to the General Discussion on Budget. Secondly, the actuals of 1955-56 have proved that the Budget forecast has by and large become true. Sir, I appeal to the Hon'ble Members to bear with me and appreciate that in certain circumstances, expenditure has to be incurred in the interest of efficient working of various departments of the Government. The Finance Minister cannot in the name of putting strict control on finances, stifle the activities of the development departments. For instance, in the various demands that have been placed before the House, I think the demands which exceed a crore of rupees, Demand No. 54 is in respect of loans for purchase of seeds and manure. The demand is for Rs. 4 crores. Sir, I would ask the Hon'ble Members whether this amount is unnecessary. If we do not advance money to the raiyats for the purchase of seeds and manure, how can we expect them to produce more? This is not actually an expenditure from which we do not get any return.

Sri H. SIDDDAVEERAPPA.—Why was it not anticipated when you budgeted?

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—It is more than what we anticipated; not that we did not include. That only shows that our activity in agricultural production has expanded beyond expectation. No better proof is necessary. As against Rs. 5 crores, we anticipate Rs. 9 crores. Here we anticipate no return.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಹುಂಡ್ರಾಪ್ಪಾರೆಡ.—ಆ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅಭಾವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಇದೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಅಧಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯರ್ಚೇಕು, ಇಪ್ಪು ಧಾನ್ಯ ಶೈಲಿನಬೇಕು, ಇಪ್ಪು ಧಾನ್ಯ ಕೆಲ್ಲಿದಬೇಕು, ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅವಶ್ಯ

ಕತೆ ಎಷ್ಟು, ಇದು ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಶತ್ತಮಾನ ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಅದಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ಬೇಕು, ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಣೆ ವಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಂ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವೇನಿದೆ?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—If the Hon'ble Minister were to examine the criticism on this side, these supplementary demands come as and when money flows to them from the Centre because they do not know what their revenues are, what their resources are. That is why they cannot put it in the orginal budget. As soon as they get some doles, they come forward with additional demands. That is all.

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—I will come to that later. Mr. Huchmasty Gowda says that even these additional requirements could have been anticipated. Sir, I am afraid, it is not possible to foresee all the future requirements and developments. Otherwise, we would not have had this system of bringing supplementary estimates before the Legislature by Constitution itself. We would have said there would be only one budget and no more.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—There is provision for it for a different purpose.

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—Mr. Siddaveerappa very rightly pointed out another difficulty. When we finalise the annual plan with the Central Government and the Planning Commission, though they give us an idea roughly of the total central assistance, that would be available in the course of the next year, it does not give us a detailed statement showing what are the various schemes and what is the percentage of the central assistance that would be available in respect of each of these schemes. Certain schemes are suddenly started in the course of a year. So, these things cannot possibly be anticipated; these demands that are placed before the House are of three categories. One is which Mr. Siddaveerappa mentioned, those in respect of central schemes for which we get central assistance; secondly adjustiments of accounts in respect of loans etc.; and the third is actual expenditure on various items which have not been included in the Budget or additional expenditure in respect of items that have been included in the Budget. Sir, Members also criticised about the demand in respect of certain minor irrigation schemes that have been included. I am sorry that I should have clarified it in the explanatory note itself. In the Budget of last year, that is current year, certain irrigation projects have been included. But in the course of detailed estimates, it was found that some of those schemes are not sufficiently remunerative. The cost is more than what we can approve of. Therefore in place of these schemes that cannot be taken up, substitute works have been approved, and the demand that has been placed before this House is only in respect of those substitute schemes. Sir, it was found necessary particularly in view of the failure of rain during the latter part of last year and the demand of the people from various areas for taking up minor irrigation works. Sir, Mr. Siddaveerappa made a very biting criticism on the

(SRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE)

work of co-operative institutions. He took the opportunity of criticising the co-operative movement by referring to the demand in respect of additional staff of the Co-operative Department that was sanctioned recently.

4-00 P.M.

Sir, some of the District Central Co-operative Banks in our State have not been working very satisfactorily, and this unsatisfactory condition is mainly on account of their inability to collect over-dues. So, the Reserve Bank while sanctioning agricultural credit scrutinises, the over-dues position in every district and as to what extent the recovery position is satisfactory before sanctioning further loans. Sir, a team of officers of the Reserve Bank of India had come here and they examined the position of these District Central Co-operative Banks thoroughly and they made certain recommendations. Sir, if we cannot help the District Central Co-operative Banks in the work of recovery of overdues, who is going to suffer? It is not the Government it is not the District Central Co-operative Bank, it is the people, it is the agriculturists, it is the farmers and raiyats, who are in need of loans every year. This unsatisfactory over-dues position was mainly on account of the very unsatisfactory monsoon conditions during the last 2-3 years. Therefore, the Government thought that in view of the recommendations of the Reserve Bank team, it is necessary to help these District Central Co-operative Banks by giving them some staff. It is only for six months and a time limit has been fixed that the work should be finished within six months.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I am sure you will agree with me that it takes not less than six years. I would request the Hon'ble Minister to get the figures from the time the scheme was introduced. For five years it went on commercial lines. Then this sort of deterioration started. It is not only during the last 2-3 years. This is from the last ten years. I want you to examine the figures.

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—I can only say that I am more optimistic than Sri Siddaveerappa. It is true that there are some loop holes in the working of co-operative institutions. One thing, we must not forget—that these institutions are the institutions of the people. Ultimately the standard of work or efficiency or honesty of these institutions will be determined by the standards of the people who are members of the Institutions. We say in one breath that these institutions should be allowed to develop themselves without any extraneous interference, without any undue influence on the part of the Department of Co-operation, and they must be developed as really autonomous bodies; and in another breath we are also hastening to say that everything is going wrong and co-operative institutions are working badly and there is nothing except corruption in the co-operative institutions.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY (Chicknayakanahalli).—Fifty per cent is all right.

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—I am glad that the Hon'ble Member concedes that 50 per cent is all right. Let us try and see that the remaining 50 per cent also work properly. We have to give them proper guidance and proper direction and give them the necessary assistance that is required for successfully implementing the various schemes which they are expected to implement.

Sir, I do not take more time of the House on this because I am sure there will be ample opportunity for the Members to make their observations on the working of Co-operatives and also the Minister for Co-operation will have the opportunity of meeting any criticism of the Members.

Sir, another criticism that was made by some Members was in respect of the working of the Bangalore Dairy Farm. Sir, it has been already admitted by the Government that in the initial stage, there was some difficulty and now particularly after the Government decided to raise the price of milk, suddenly we have seen a distinct improvement and this was not anticipated at the time of framing the Budget. An additional demand for Rs. 25 lakhs is only to meet the additional expenditure on account of the rise in price of milk and this is going to be met by way of receipts. Sir, it is not my intention to give detailed reply in respect of everything because all these matters are bound to come up one way or the other, directly or indirectly during the course of a few days when Demands in respect of the various Departments are going to be discussed.

Sir, another common criticism that was made by some Hon'ble Members was that a large number of cars have been purchased which was not necessary.

Sir, this House itself has passed the amendment to the Ministers' Salaries Act by virtue of which the Deputy Ministers became entitled for the use of Government cars. I would say it is the mandate of this House.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—That side of the House.

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—Sir, Sri Siddaveerappa always is fond of seeing things in parts. I would rather see a thing in whole and not in parts.

Sir, another point that was raised was in respect of expenditure of a very very small amount, for the celebrations of the 8th Centenary of Basaveswara. It was really unfortunate that some Members should have deemed it fit to make this criticism. Basaveswara does not belong to this community or that caste. He is one of our greatest social reformers that India has produced. The Hon'ble Members very well know that on similar occasions when we celebrated the Centenary of

(SRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE)

Kanakadasa and Purandaradasa, the Government had sanctioned certain amounts for that purpose. I do not see why any objections should be taken for the Government treating this matter also on the same lines.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—There also you were wrong and your policy was wrong. This is a secular State and you have no right to spend any money for these things. There are others who have faith in the tenets of Basaveswara and who are prepared to spend not two lakhs but 20 lakhs. Why should the Government associate itself with it? You should not do it.

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—Sri Siddaveerappa is strengthening my argument. Sir, India is a secular state and we should remember Basaveswara is not a religious figure. He is a social reformer. There is nothing religious about it. And even supposing that some Members feel that he belongs to certain sect, it is the duty of the Government to treat all these things on par. The other day I have said that if there is any other set of people who can also claim to have produced leaders of the greatness and calibre and equality in services rendered to the community, if any sect or caste or group wants to celebrate the centenary of such a leader, Government will treat them also similarly.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Are the Central Government following the same principle or is it only the sample of the Mysore Government?

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—Even the Central Government for that matter have participated more actively in the celebrations of Budha Jayanti a few years ago. Perhaps Sri Siddaveerappa must have seen the Government of India postal authorities issuing stamps to commemorate the memory of certain great sons of this country including Tulsidas, Purandaradas. It is not against the principle of secularism. I would not interpret secularism in such narrow terms. Any way, the intention of Government was that it was a good purpose and the Government have made only a token grant for this purpose.

I think these were the main criticisms made by a few hon. members I do not want to take much time.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—What about the Raj Bhavan ? This Minister has a particular knack to avoid ticklish issues.

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—About Raj Bhavan, if Sri Siddaveerappa is very keen to know my reply it is this. Sri Siddaveerappa said that even during the days of Britishers who lived a very lavish form of living, this was found sufficient. I would ask him how many people used to go there in those days. Was it accessible to the common people, to the leaders of various parties, to so many guests in those days ? In those days it was practically out of bounds and except the Dewan or the members of the Council of Ministers nobody had access to it. Today

the Governor of our State has to entertain a large number of guests both Indian and foreign. When Central Government Ministers come here they stay there at Raj Bhavan as the guest of the Governor. Some foreign dignitaries come here. They are invited by the Governor as his guests. Why do you make too much of these small things which are actually not the direct concern of this Legislature? It is not a big amount that we are going to spend. We must not forget another important thing and that is that all the States in our country have very, very big buildings as Raj Bhavan with a big compound and with all amenities. What we have done is that we have converted the old Residency in to Raj Bhavan.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಈ ಕೋಡಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಅರವನೇ ಇನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ವಿಚಾರವೇನಾನ್ನು?

ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ ಹೆಗಡೆ.—ಆ ವಿಚಾರ ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಚನ್ನಯ್ಯ (ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ).—ಆ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಟ್ಟಿರಿಂದ?

ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ ಹೆಗಡೆ.—ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಆ ವಿಚಾರ ಬೇಳಕಿಗೆ ಬಾದಿಲ್ಲ.

I think that is all. With these words I commend the supplementary demands for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Now I will put the motion to the House. The question is :

“That the further sums not exceeding the amounts mentioned be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending with 31st day of March 1968 in respect of demands Nos. 3, 10, 12, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 27, 29, 30, 31, 33, 36, 38, 39, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48 and 54.”

The motion was adopted.

As directed by the chair the motion for demands for grant adopted by the House as reproduced below.

As directed by the Chair the Motions for Demands for Grants adopted by the House are reproduced below :—

DEMAND No. 3.—STATE EXCISE

10. State Excise Duties.

“That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 6,00,100 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1968, in respect of ‘State Excise Duties’.”

(MR. CHAIRMAN)

DEMAND No. 10.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

19. General Administration.

“That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 2,75,100 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1968, in respect of ‘General Administration’.”

DEMAND No. 12.—JAILS.

22. Jails.

“That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1968, in respect of ‘Jails’.”

DEMAND No. 15.—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

26. Miscellaneous Departments.

“That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 15,00,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1968, in respect of ‘Miscellaneous Departments’.”

DEMAND No. 17.—EDUCATION.

28. Education.

“That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 200 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1968, in respect of ‘Education’.”

DEMAND No. 18.—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

29. Medical and 30. Public Health.

“That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 400 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1968, in respect of ‘Medical and Public Health’.”

DEMAND No. 20.—AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE AND FISHERIES.**31. Agriculture.**

“That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 200 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1968, in respect of ‘Agriculture’.”

DEMAND No. 21.—RURAL DEVELOPMENT.**32. Rural Development.**

“That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1968, in respect of ‘Rural Development’.”

DEMAND No. 22.—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.**33. Animal Husbandry.**

“That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 22,80,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1968, in respect of ‘Animal Husbandry’.”

DEMAND No. 23.—CO-OPERATION.**34. Co-operation.**

“That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1968, in respect of ‘Co-operation’.”

DEMAND No. 27.—MISCELLANEOUS, SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ORGANISATIONS.**39. Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisations.**

“That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1968 in respect of ‘Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations’.”

(MR. CHAIRMAN)

DEMAND No. 29.—IRRIGATION—COMMERCIAL.

**43. Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works
(Commercial).**

“That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 10,43,700 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1968, in respect of ‘I. N. E. and D. Works (Commercial)’.”

DEMAND No. 30.—IRRIGATION—NON-COMMERCIAL.

**44. Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works
(Non-Commercial).**

“That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 3,18,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1968, in respect of ‘I. N. E. and D. Works (Non-Commercial)’.”

DEMAND No. 31.—PUBLIC WORKS.

50. Public Works.

“That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 4,01,200 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1968 in respect of ‘Public Works’.”

DEMAND No. 33.—FAMINE.

64. Famine Relief.

“That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 55,00,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1968, in respect of ‘Famine Relief’.”

DEMAND No. 36.—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES.**67. *Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers.***

“That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 4,500 be granted, to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1968, in respect of ‘Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers’.”

DEMAND No. 38.—FOREST.**70. *Forest.***

“ That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1968, in respect ‘Forest.’ ”

DEMAND No. 39.—MISCELLANEOUS.**71. *Miscellaneous.***

“ That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 58,50,100 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1968, in respect of ‘Miscellaneous’.”

DEMAND No. 43.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.**94. *Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health.***

“ That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 28,00,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1968, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health’.”

DEMAND No. 44.—INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.**96. *Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development.***

“ That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 2,25,14,247 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1968, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development’.”

(MR. CHAIRMAN)

DEMAND No. 45.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION (COMMERCIAL).

99. Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial).

“That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 4,79,06,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1968, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial)’.”

DEMAND No. 46.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION (NON-COMMERCIAL).

100. Capital Outlay on I.N.E. and D. Works (Non-Commercial),

“That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 7,500 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1968, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay on I.N.E. and D. Works (Non-Commercial)’.”

**DEMAND No. 47.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ELECTRICITY SCHEMES
OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT.**

101. Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.

“That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 3,66,00,100 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1968, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes’.”

DEMAND No. 48.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS.

103. Capital Outlay on Public Works.

“That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,100 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1968, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay on Public Works’.”

DEMAND No. 54.—ADVANCES AND LOANS.

Q. Loans and Advances by State/Union Territory Governments.

“That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 6,23,57,500 be granted to the Government to defray charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1968, in respect of ‘Loans and Advances by State/Union Territory Governments.’”

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1968-69—DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

DEMAND No. (6)13, OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The next item is the Minister for Public Works to move the Demands for grants for 1968-69 for the consideration of the House.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL (Minister for Public Works).—On the recommendation of the Governor I beg to move :

“That a Sum not exceeding Rs. 12,91,000 including the sums already voted on account be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1969 in respect of Demand No. 6—13, ‘Other Taxes and Duties.’”

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,91,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1969 in respect of Demand No. 6—13 ‘Other Taxes and Duties’.”

The other Demands, viz., 29, 30, 30A, 31, 32, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48 and 50 are also before the House. Hon. members may offer their observations regarding them also. The hon. member Sri V. N. Patil is to open the discussion. He is allowed 30 minutes. I request him to finish his speech within the time allotted.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ಎನ್. ಪಾಟೇಲ್.—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರೇ, ಲೋಕೋಧಯೋಗಿ ಇರಾಬೆಗೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣ ಬೇಕೆಂದು 92 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಡಿಕ್ಕು ನೀಡುವುದಾಗಿ. ಹೆಚ್ಚನಾರು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗುವ ಒಟ್ಟು ವಿಕಿರಣಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥಕ್ಕುಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಲೋಕೋಧಯೋಗಿ ಇರಾಬೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೇ ನುಂಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಹಣ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಇದು ನಾಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ವಿಚಾರಗೊತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೇರೆಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಇರಾಬೆ ಎಂದ ಆದ್ಯತ ಪಕ್ಷದವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದವರಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅನ್ಯಾಯ, ದಬ್ಬಾಳಿಕೆ ನಡೆಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಶೋಲಿನು ಇರಾಬೆ ಬಾಯಾತಿ ಪಡೆದರೆ ನಷ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಲೋಕೋಧಯೋಗಿ ಇರಾಬೆ ದೊಡ್ಡದಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅತಿಯೋಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಲಾರದು. ಪಕ್ಷದವರೆ ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಕೆಲವಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.